Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CHAIRE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1831. [VOL. XI.....NO. 568.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAST DAYS OF LORD BYRON.

From Memoirs of Julius Millingen, just published.

Mr. Millengen was professionally attendant on Lord Byron as a physician. "The cup of health had dropped from his lips, and constant anxiety and suffering operated powerfully on his mind, already a prey to melancholy apprehensions and disappointment, increased by disgust. Continually haunted by a dread of epilepsy or palsy—complaints most humiliating to human pride—he fell in the lowest state of hypochondriasis, and vented his sorrows in language which, though sometimes sublime, was at others as peevish and capricious as that of an unruly and quarrelsome child. When he returned to himself however he would request us 'not to take the indisposed and sickly for the sound man.' Riding was the only occupation that procured him any relief; and even this was but momentary."

Mr. Finley and Mr. Millengen called on Lord Byron in the evening—We found him lying on a sofa, complaining of a slight fever, and of pains in the articulation. He was at first more gay than usual, but on a sudden he became pensive, and after remaining some few minutes in silence, he said that during the whole day he had reflected a great deal on a prediction which had been made to him when a boy, by a famed fortune teller in Scotland. His mother, who firmly believed in necromancy and astrology, had sent for this person, and desired him to inform her what would be the future destiny of her son. Having examined attentively the palm of his hand, the man looked at him for a while, stedfastly, and then with a solemn voice exclaimed—'Beware of your thirty-seventh year, my Lord be ware.'

* * * * *

"To say the truth, answered his Lordship, I find it equally difficult to to know what to believe in this world and what not to believe. There are as many plausible reasons for inducing me to die a bigot, as there have been to make me hitherto live a free-thinker. You will, I know, ridicule my belief in lucky and unlucky days: but no consideration can now induce me to undertake any thing either on a Friday or a Saturday. I am positive it would terminate unfortunately. Every one of my misfortunes, and, God knows, I have had my share have happened to me on one of those days. You will ridicule also a belief in incoporeal beings Without instancing to you the men of profound genius who have acknowledged their existence, I could give you the details of my friend Shelly's conversations with his familiar, did he not apprise me that he had been informed by that familiar that he would end his life by drowing, and did I not, a short time after, perform on the sea beach his funeral rites.

"The next morning, (17th) the bleeding was repeated, for although the rheumatic symtoms had completely disappeared, the cerebral ones were hourly increasing, and this continuing all day, we opened the vein, for the third time, in the afternoon. Cold applications were from the beginning constantly kept on the head, blisters were also proposed. When on the point of applying them Lord Byron asked me whether it would answer the same purpose to apply both on the same leg. Guessing the motive that led him to ask this question, I told him I would place them above the knees, on the inside of his thighs. 'Do so,' said he; 'for as long as I live, I will not allow any one to see my lame foot.'

"Here I may be permitted, to observe, that it must have been the lot of every medical man to observe how frequently the fear of death produces it; and how seldom a patient who persuades himself that he must die, is mistaken.—The prediction of the Scotch fortune teller was ever present to Lord Byron; and, like an insidious poison, destroyed that moral energy, which is so useful to keep up the patient in dangerous complaints. Did I not tell you (said he repeatedly to me) that I should die at thirty seven?

"I was a little surprised to hear him ask me on the 15th, whether I could not do him the favor of inquiring in the town for any very old and ugly witch? As I turned his question in derision, he repeated to me, with a serious air ——'Never mind whether I am superstitious or not; but I again entreat of you to bring me the most celebrated one there is, in order that she may examine whether this sudden loss of my health does not depend on the evil eye. She may devise some means to dissolve the spell.' Knowing the necessity of indulging a patient in his harmless caprices I soon procured one, who answered exactly to his description; but the following day, seeing that he did not mention the subject, I avoided recalling it to his memory.

"Two thoughts constantly occupied his mind, Ada and Greece were the names he loudly repeated. The broken complaints he uttered, lamenting to die a stranger to the sole daughter of his affection, not only from her embrace, but perhaps, the object of the hatred he thought had been carefully instilled into her tenderest infancy, showed how exquisitely his parental feelings were excited by these sad considerations. The glory of dying in Greece, and for Greece, was the only theme he could fly to for relief, and which would dry up the tears he abundantly shed, when pronouncing Ada's name. In the agony of death—that dreadful hour when leaving the confines of life, the soul is launched into eternity—his parting look, his last adieu, was to Greece and Ada. I was present, when, after the first antispasmodic mixture, he spoke to Fletcher for the last time, recommending him to call on his sister, on Lady Byron and his daughter, and deliver to each the messages he had delivered to him before. His feelings, and the clouds of death, which were fast obscuring his intellect, did not allow him to continue:, You know what you must say to Ada—I have already told it to you—you know it, do you not? On hearing Fletcher's affirmative, he replied, 'That's right!'

"On the 18th, he addressed me, saying, 'Your efforts to preserve my life will be vain. Die I must; I feel it. Its loss I do not lament; for to terminate my wearisome existence I came to Greece. My wealth, my abilities, I devoted to her cause. Well, there is my life to her. One request let me make to you. Let not my body be hacked or sent to England. Here let my bones moulder. Lay me in the first corner, without pomp of nonsense.'

CHARACTER OF DR JOHNSON,

AS SKETCHED BY MISS SEWARD.

He is a being of all others I ever knew the most heterogeneously contrasted—at once the most *liberal*, and the most *ungenerous*; the most *dark*, and the most *enlightened*; the most *compassionate*, and the most *merciless*; the most *friendly*, and the least *sincere*; the *best tempered* and the most *acrimonious*; the most *soothing*, and the most *abusive* of mankind.

I knew him well. He was a native of Litchfield; his parents were extremely poor. My mother's father, a clergyman, and eminent schoolmaster, gave him his education without the most distant idea of ever receiving a farthing on his account, and took pains with him, as the son of the wealthiest gentleman. He comes down for a month every two years, the guest of his daughter in law, an old friend of ours. Dr. J. may be called the most *liberal* of men, because he has open-handed bounty to all who need it, and has been known to divide his last guinea with the distressed, when all he possessed was earned from day to day by his writings. *Ungenerous*—because he has no mercy on reputation of any sort, and sickens with envy on every literary fame, as his Lives of the Poets evince. The most *dark*—for his bigotry and superstition are past credibility; they are malign and violent. The most *enlightened*—since his prodigous genius and immense knowledge can throw lustre even on the gloom of his own malignance. *Compassionate*—because he will weep for the unfortunate, provided their miseries arise either from sickness or poverty, and he will exert himself to relieve them. *Merciless*—for that he exults over the anguish and despair of every person whose party or religious principles have been different to his own. *Friendly*—because he will kindly commiserate, and serve with activity, those who seek his good offices. The *least sincere*—because he delights to sneer at and render contemptible those very people whose society he seeks, whom he caresses with tenderness, and whose interest he promotes. *Soothing*—for no man's manners are more affectionate, as long as implicit assent is given to his declamations. *Abusive*—because from the instant that the slighest opposition is made to his opinions he exalts his voice into slander; and 'Don't talk nonsense; no, Sir, (or madam,) it is false and if you think so, you think like a fool,'—becomes the language he uses, and with which he interlards his imperious dogmas; while to the pliability of yielding fear, and unlettered simplicity, he is ever easy, cheerful, kind, and indulgent. *Grateful*—because he dedicates his time, and exerts his offices, even to the most stupid people, from whom, or whose families, he has received kindness in the days of his youth. *Ungrateful*—because he would as soon expose the failings of his liberal benefactors, as those of the most indifferent persons; magnify them into faults, and lavish on them all the epithets of block-head, fool, and rascal. I heard him pronounce Beattie's charming Minstrel 'a dull, heavy, uninteresting fragment, whose 2nd book he could never prevail on himself to read.' Mason's English Garden he calls 'a very miserable piece of insignificance.'

Dr. Hayley styles him the noble leviathan of criticism, who lashes the troubled waters into a sublime, but mischievous, storm of turbulence and mud; allows that, with all his mighty powers, he is a very odd fish—though he says he reverences him as the lord of his element, and is welcome to tear his poems as the lion tears the kid. From the publication of the Lives of the Poets, I date the downfall of just poetic taste in this kingdom; the splendour of J's literary fame, and of his *ignis fatuus* reasoning, co-operating with natural envy of the ignorant, or rather half-learned, will enlist a numerous army under his banners; overpowering, by their numbers and by their eloquence, the generous few who have juster perceptions of excellence—who dare think for themselves.

FABLES.

From the German of Lessing.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the general merits of this distinguished German writer, the philosophy of whose criticisms is distinguished by the rare quality in a critic, of the power of illustration from his own sources of invention. The characteristic turn of Lessing, as a fabulist, combines simplicity with an archness that not unfrequently assumes the pointedness of epigram; and when this archness predominates, the result is exceedingly neat and lively,—as for example:—

THE SICK WOLF.

The wolf being at the point of death, cast a retrospective glance on his past life. 'I am certainly a sinner,' he plaintively observed, 'but I trust, not one of the greatest. I have doubtless committed evil; but I have also done much good. I remember that once when a lamb, which had strayed from the flock, came so near me, I might have devoured it with the greatest ease; I forbore to do so. About the same time I listened to the abuse of an angry sheep with the most edifying indifference, although no watch dog was to be feared.' 'To all this I can bear witness,' said the fox, who was assisting his ghostly preparations; 'I recollect all the particulars. It was just at the time you suffered so much from the bone in your throat.'

THE BULL AND THE CALF.

A strong bull, in forcing itself through the stable door, split the post with his horns. 'Look, shepherd!' cried a calf, 'such mischief is never done by me.' 'It would be very pleasant to me, were it in your power, returned the shepherd.

How much does the language of this calf resemble that of inconsiderable persons; who are themselves incapable of acts whice they condemn in others—bleating out as it were, against men of superior strength, skill and usefulness.

THE THORN.

'Tell me,' said the willow to the thorn, 'why you are so covetous of the clothing of those who pass by you; of what use can they be to you?'

'None whatever,' answered the thorn;' I have no desire to deprive the passengers of their raiment, I only wish to tear it.'

MINERVA.

'Leave them alone, my friend, those mean and spiteful enemies of your increasing fame! Why seek to immortalize names which otherwise are doomed to oblivion?'

In the foolish war which the giants waged with the gods, the former opposed to Minerva a hideous dragon, which the goddess seized, and with her potent arm hurled against the firmament. There it shines still; and thus what had been considered the reward of lofty deeds, became the punishment of an evil one.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE LARK.

What should we say to the poets who take flights beyond the comprehension of their readers?

Nothing but what the nightingale said one day to the lark. 'Do you soar so very high, my friend, in order that you may not be heard?'

How to raise the wind.—A fellow with more wit than wardrobe, recently took lodgings at a tavern in this city, and remained there some time without remunerating mine host for his goodly fare. The landlord dunned him untill he was tired of dunning, but no money was forth coming, and he was at length compelled to seize the *gentleman's* pantaloons while he lay in bed. The fellow thus fixed, had to put his brains to work to hit upon a plan of getting out of the dilemma. About dusk in the evening he ordered a hack, and wrapping himself in his cloak, ordered the driver to take him to——'s, a respectable hotel in this city. Enveloped in his cloak, *sans culotte*—he stepped boldly up to the bar and ordered a room. He was shewn to one, possessing every comfort a gentleman could wish. In the morning he rang for the servant—and requested an interview with the landlord. The landlord came—"Sir," said the gentleman incog.—"I am in a very disageeable situation—I came here last night before my trunks; and I have so much respect for the credit of your establishment, that I regret extremely having to inform you that this room was entered last night while I was asleep and I robbed of my pantaloons, in the right hand pocket of which were $35. I am extremely sorry, but unless you remunerate me for my losses, I shall be obliged to make the matter public." The landlord seeing that the reputation of his house was at stake, and at the same time believing that he had to deal with a gentleman, immediately ordered his generous lodger a new pair of pantaloons, and agreed to pay him thirty-five dollars. *Bal. Paper.*

Himself A Host.—An English bishop was making a tour to visit his diocese. The weather being extremely sultry, my Lord descended from his carriage to enjoy the cool air in a wood by the side of the road. A curate, sorrily mounted, passed by him; the bishop asked him where he was going. To Farmham," answered the the poor curate. "In that case, sir," replied the other, in a tone as if he would be condescending, "I beg you to call at the first inn, and order a good dinner to be provided for me." "Will your grace dine alone?" said the curate, who possibly expected an invitation. "Certainly, sir." The poor curate was a man of wit and fond of a joke; he felt his delicacy wounded by the nature of the commission with which he was intrusted, and to revenge himself, he desired the innkeeper to prepare a dinner of three courses, and an elegant desert for twelve distinguished members of the clergy, with the bishop at their head.

The prelate on his arrival was not a little astonished by so many preparations; but what was his surprise when he saw the bill of fare that had been ordered. He rang the bell and ordered up the host, whom he addressed in an angry mood. "How could you suppose that one person can have need of such an abundance of provisions?" "My Lord, your messenger announced twelve persons at least; the bishop of G——." "That is myself." "The dean of Salisbury." "I am the dean." "The prebendary of Winchester." "I am he also." "The vicar of——." "It is I." "The head of the college of ——." "Still that is myself." "The——." "Stop, stop, *I know all the rest of the guests.*——You may go."

Anecdote.—A major of Militia, somewhere in Pennsylvania, who had recently been elected, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to "go out and exercise a little by himself." The "field" selected for this purpose was his own stoop. Placing himself in military attitude, with sword drawn, he exclaimed.—Attention the whole! Rear rank, three paces back!" He immediately retreated three steps, and tumbled down cellar! —His wife, hearing the noise he occasioned in falling, came running out, and asked, "My dear, have you killed yourself?" 'Go into the house woman," said the major, "what do you know about *war!*"

A Mr. *McGlue* announces a separation from his spouse. We should suppose a husband so *tenacious* of his rights as this *adhesive* name would indicate, would *stick* close to his partner.

The three Wonders of Women. At fifteen they wonder who they shall take—at twenty five they wonder whom they shall get; and at thirty five they wonder who will take them?

A Tailor's Reasons.—An Irishman went to an English taylor, and asked how much cloth was necessary for a suit of clothes. He replied *twelve yards.* Astonished at the quantity, he went to another, who said *seven* would be quite sufficient. His rage was now kindled against the first tailor, to whom he said "How did you dare, sir, ask twelve yards of broad cloth to make me what your neighbour says he can do for seven?" "Lord, sir," replied the man, "my neighbour can easily do it, he has but *three* children to clothe, and I have *six.*"

Giving the Devil his due.—Swift preached an assize sermon, and in the course of it was severe upon the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner a young counsel said some severe things upon the clergy, and did not doubt were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon. "Yes," said Swift, 'I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning.

A Plain Answer to a Plain Question.—A few years ago a couple went to Church to be married. When, in the course of the marriage, the Minister asked the bridegroom, in the usual form, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" he coolly answered, "To be sure I will, I'm come on purpose."

The Kings Evil.—A student of medicine from Boston, while attending lectures in London, observed that 'the *kings' evil* had been but little known in the U. States since the *Revolution.*

Foreign News.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present Government prevails among the National Guard, and that an immediate change must take place. Soult and Lafitte will, it is supposed, form part of the new Ministry; but the latter is not expected to hold his ground long, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new Government. The war party is evidently gaining strength, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the present Cabinet, and by the most influential Parisians, to convince the public of the great advantages of peace. A large portion of the National Guard have petitioned the Chambers to prefer an act of accusation against M. M. Montalivet, Barthe, and Dande.

ALARMING STATE OF PARIS.

It appears that some indiscreet, or perhaps treacherous friends of the late reign-ing family, attempted on the 14th of February to celebrate the death of the Duke of Berri, by the performance of Mass. This step greatly exasperated the people, and great excesses were committed, which were, it is probable, prevented from resulting in a sanguinary battle only by the exertions of the National Guard, and the presence of the King and his sons, Marshal Gerard, Count Pajol, the Commandant of the city, and a number of the most distinguished and popular Generals and Deputies then present in Paris.

Had the present prelate, and his curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, been tossed by the populace into the Seine, for permitting, after due notice of the consequences, the celebration of a ceremony, which was inevitably calculated, in the present temper of the times, to excite civil commotion, few people would, I believe, have swam to hold them out of the water by their cannonicals: but it is no triumph to reflecting reason and truth to see the authorities wink at this wholesale devastation of literature and the arts by a lawless mob; done, be it known, twice within 24 hours, the second visit being the fatal one in the town, and under the eye of the municipal and military guardians of the public peace, and yesterday in the country, at the Archbishop's beautiful seat of Conflams, where the work of demolition was likewise on repetition of the popular visit completed; but in compliment to the arrival of the local guard, it was agreed that fire should not be applied to the walls of a country seat, after it had been made a "shell" by dilapidation. The cry of the people is, "In our hurry last July we forgot the Priests; but their turn is now come, and we must not forget their acquittance." The two Princes Schwartzenburg, and a crowd of military gentlemen, were standing near a friend of mine, while the mob were pulling down the Archbishop's palace (town,) and they remarked that often as they had seen soldiers running in trenches, they never saw the work of battering executed with such signal rapidity, as it was then doing by the people, who were racing upon the roof of the palace like cats, perpetrating the general demolition.

The following persons have been arrested, viz: The Baron de Vitrolles, an ex-Peer of France; Viscount Felix de Conny, an ex Deputy; M Hinsut, an ex Chief of the Central Police of Paris, and his son; M. Auguet, a retired Captain an ex Adjutant of Paris, lately returned from England; M. Durouchoux, wine broker; E Gombaud, an ex Commissary of Police, and M Oalleton, (the same;) M. Devallernues, a retired officer; M. Liauvard; M. Valerius; the Curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, M. Robelet. A warrant has been issued against the Archbishop of Paris, M. Ferdinand de Berthier, and several other persons. At the house of Viscount de Conny was found a rough plan of a Royalist Association between the South and Le Vendee.

The following letter was sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Etat Major of the National Guard.

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, and reaches me from hour to hour, apprises that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude at the Fauxbourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxemburg, to endeavor to proclaim a Republic.

"MONTALIVIT."

At two o'clock a party nearly 300 young men proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, but all the approaches to the interior were guarded by strong detachments. Upon the breaking up of the sitting they received the members with shouts of "A bas les Deputies." Several of them who resisted the armed force were taken into custody.

From the Messager des Chambers, Feb. 21.

General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points, Augustowa, Bialystock, Drohicjun, and Brecx Litewski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four divisions march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass on without a battle. The Russians must have a fifth body to maintain the communications of the army with its depots and magaziness at Lithuania; and they will require a sixth to occupy the provinces of Sandomir and Lublin, as well as to blockade the fortress of Zamosc.

The principal points d'appui of the Poles are Warsaw, Modlin, Plosk, Kalisce, Czeuthen, Zamosc.

At the moment when the Russians entered, the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and Lomza. The natural retreat of the former is upon Warsaw, that of the second on Modlin. The large national reserve was increased daily at Warsaw. The military dispositions assumed by the Poles are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force the stronger they will be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in a very extended circle.

Modlin and Warsaw, 10 or 12 leagues from each other, and both, on the Vistula, seem to us the real base of the Polish defence; the other points d'appui, more distant, should only serve to keep up the war of detail in the rear of the Russian army besieging Warsaw.

From the Polish Frontiers, Feb. 9.

According to information worthy of credit, the Russian General Manderstierna, and his detachment, took possession, on the 6th inst. of Augustowa, without striking a blow.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

We received last night Hamburgh papers to the 15th of February. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

Frankfort, Feb. 15.—His Royal Highness the Archduke of Modena, being informed on the 6th of the serious troubles which have broken out at Bologna, and being unwilling that his faithful troops should be implicated, in case the territory of Modena should be violated by the revolutionists, has thought proper to order them to retire to Novi di Modena, where they have taken up a position.

After having instituted a regency at Modena, his Royal Highness has taken his family to Mantua, where they arrived on the 6th, at 9 in the evening.

According to the latest news from Modena, the regency established there by his Royal Highness the Duke, continues to maintain good order in that city.

Bologna, Feb. 5.—Troubles broke out here on the morning of the 4th. The prolegate, seeing that an armed force was not able to keep down the revolutionists, resolved to give up the government to a commission, which has assumed the name of Provisional Government of the city and province of Bologna.

Perma Feb. 21.—The communications between our government and that of the Duke of Modena, which were interrupted in consequence of the events of the states of Modena, are now restored. The most recent accounts from Regio affirm that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that town.

Tunis, Feb. 11.—The insurrection of the Duchy of Modena is complete. The new Government of the insurgents is recognised there without opposition. The Duke, on quitting Modena, resigned his authority to a Council of Regency; but the insurgents from the country soon marched upon the town, and the regency took to flight. The Duke took with him to Mantua the chief conspirator, Menotti, whose house was taken by the troops after a bloody combat. He is one of the richest merchants of Modena. The revolution of Bologna is spreading without obstacle throughout all Romagna. The Provisional Government is composed of the most respectable inhabitants of the country. Hitherto every thing has been quiet in Lombardy. No Austrian troops have as yet made any movement. Tranquility also reigns in Piedmont.

Modena, Feb. 11.—At the moment of my writing, the city is tranquil. Bologna and all Romagna have broken the arms of the Pope, and restored the Lion and the tri-colored flag. Parma and Piacenza have followed this example. The National Guard is organized. All persons imprisoned for political offences have been set at liberty. Part of the Duke's troops have retired to Mantua: the soldiers have entered the Austrian service.

London, Feb. 21.—The Italian patriots having proclaimed the "Union of Italy." It is said that the insurrection has been extended so far south as Civita Vecchia, and one letter states that the tri color floats on the cupola of St. Peter's, at Rome. The Bolognese Provisional Government has issued a proclamation, headed "Liberty, Independence, and Union," in which it is said that "all the Italians will join to deliver their beautiful country from the degrading yoke of foreigners."

Paris, Feb. 11.—(Private Correspondence.) It is said that an insurrection has just broken out in the Tyrol, and, on this occasion also, a person had placed himself at the head of the insurgents. It is affirmed that troops are going to stifle this rebellion.

The success of the insurrection in the Tyrol receives further countenance. Parma, Placentia, Pesaro, Ancona, Mecerata, and other places, are stated as being in a state of insurrection. A private letter from Marseilles, in the Journal du Commerce, states that a revolution had also broken out in Naples and Genoa, and had been in both places successful, but, in the former, not till much blood had been shed. This report is given very doubtingly.

LIVERPOOL, *Feb.* 22.—Corn Exchange. Since this day week the arrival of wheat and oats from Ireland and coastways, and of flour from America have been very considerable,—greatly exceeding the demand At this day's market, though pretty well attended, sales were very dull, and wheat may be quoted at 2d a 4d lower; oats and flour and oatmeal are per sack lower—for all other grain the prices last quoted have been fully supported. Wheat per 70 lbs. English, 9 10 a 11s oats per 45 lbs. English, 4 3 a 4s 6d; Scotch 4 3 a 4s 6d; Irish 3 11 a 4s 1 2d; Foreign in bond, 3 4 a 3s 6d; do duty free, 3 9 a 5s 10d. Rye, per quater, 40 a 44s. Indian Corn, per 480 lb fine, 49 a 56; Irish, 48 a 58; American per 196lbs. sweet U. S 36 6 a 38s 6d; sour, bound, 34 a 35s 6d.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

From the London Gazette, 18th Feb., 1831.

Imperial weekly average—wheat 74s 8d; Rye 48s 4d; oats 27s 6d.

Aggregate average of 6 weeks, which regulates duty—wheat 71s 4d; Rye 44s 5d; oats 25s 2d.

Duty on Foreign Corn till this day week—wheat 6s 8d; Rye 8s 6d.

The alteration in the duty on Foreign Corn this week is 4s less on wheat; 1s 6d less on Barley; 1s 6d less on oats, and 3s less on rye.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The intelligence inserted to day we consider the most important from the Continent of Europe since the news of the memorable events of the *Three Days* in July last. It proves that the Republican Party in France are extremely dissatisfied with the existing order of things; and further that this party are more numerous, and stronger than had been generally supposed. They commence by veming their spite against the Priests and other insane adherents of the exiled family—but this is a mere pretext: it is evident they are moved by a deep feeling of hate towards all Monarchical institution. LOUIS PHILLIPPE must shew a greater degree of energy, or he will be compelled to yield in more important matters than striking the innocent *fleurs-de-lis* from the Seal of Government. The truth is, the mass of the French are in a feverish, perturbed State—delirous almost since the overthrow of the ancient *regime*. The contest they had with the Swiss in the streets of Paris, revived their martial ardor, and they burn to display their prowess on a more extended field. War they are determined to have—and the government will be forced to choose between a foreign and a civil one.

Times.

POLITICAL.

Correspondence—We are favored with a copy of the correspondence between a committee of Members of the Legislature, and the two Senators from Virginia, which, as it attracted a good deal of curiosity at home and is calculated to excite some interests elsewhere, we have laid before our readers:

Richmond Compiler.

RICHMOND, MARCH 26, 1831.

SIR: We hav been deputed as a committee on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, to be given at this place, at such time as will suit your convenience. An early answer is desired.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. W. Gilmer.
Wm. O. Goode,
Th Miller,
P. Williams, Jr.
B. W. Leigh,
R. N. Venable,
J. Lyons,
} Committee.

To Litt'on W. Tazewell,
and
John Tyler,
} Esqr's.

NORFOLK, MARCH 28, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your letter of the 26th instant, inviting me to partake of a public dinner to be given in Richmond, by a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, at such time as will suit my convenience, and in compliance with your request, I immediately answer it—I hope I need not say to any of you, Gentlemen, that is will give me much pleasure, at all times, to meet you and any others of the members of the General Assembly, or of my friends of the city of Richmond upon any ordinary occasion when we may freely interchange our friendly greetings and salutations, and frankly communicate to each other our thoughts and opinions, upon any and every subject—but I hope you will excuse me for declining to accept an invitation to a *public* dinner, although it is proposed to be given by even such persons.

I will not affect ignorance of the kind and generous feelings that have prompted some of my countrymen to offer me, and through you too, (in whom I recognize much valued friends) this testimonial of their regard and esteem, and undiminished confidence. Believe me, these feelings are properly appreciated by me. They speak directly to the heart; and inspire much gratitude as I may now attempt to express. You must pardon me, however, for suggesting, that those feelings, and the causes by which they are produced, constitute of themselves, a strong objection to our meeting at this time, upon any such occasion as that to which you invite me.

Public dinners, given to public men, in seasons of high party excitement, are not well calculated to sweeten the natural acerbity of party feelings. Many are the causes of agitation at this time, which we ought to hope may be but accidental and temporary. For my own part, I will not abandon this hope untill I am constrained to do so.—While, it yet lingers with me, I wish not to fan the flame of discontent; further than my duty may require. I should find it difficult, perhaps, impossible to avoid this, was I to comply with your kind request now.—Therefore, I again pray you, to excuse me yourselves and to make my excuse acceptable to those by whom you have been deputed, for declining this invitation.

Each of you who know me well, will perfectly understand the single motive that dictated this ungracious refusal of your proffered kindness. To others with whose acquaintance I am not honored, I beg you to say, that I am truly sensible of their kind and generous regard, which has induced them to offer me this proof of their favorable consideration and approbation, at this particular juncture. If I needed any stimulant to urge me on in the straight foward path of my duty, I should find it in this.—But as a representative of Virginia, I can never forget what is due to her; and will ever strive to maintain her rights and interests; in striving to maintain the Federal Constitution, such as she believed it to be when she adopted it. She asks nothing more; and will not be content with any thing less than this.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

LITTLETON W. TAZWELL.

GLOUCESTER, APRIL 3, 1831.

Gentlemen—Your letter bearing the date and post mark of the 26th March, conveying to me on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly and citizens of Richmond, an invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given in Richmond, at such time as would suit my convenience, did not reach me untill last evening, a circumstance which I the more regret, as you express solicitude for an answer. Proceeding, as does this manifestation of from those who respect compose the constituent body, to which I am responsible, as from many of my former constituents of the City of Rich'd. it pains me to forego the honor of your invitation. The illness of a member of my family, leaves me no alternative, but to decline it. Need I express to you, Gentlemen, the deep impression which your communication has made upon me—I cannot be insensible of the fact that it has originated in the approval of the humble part which I have borne in certain recent political transactions—and no higher or more acceptable reward can be offered to me on this side the grave.—From it I shall derive an additional inducement to continue in the open and manifest path of duty with an unfaultering step. Poorly would any man deserve to represent the State of Virginia, who would permit himself by any motive however urgent, to abandon the political doctrines which she has uniformly and unceasingly mantained; and on the preservation of which in my settled conviction, depends all that is most dear and sacred amongst men.

Be pleased to make my acknowledgments acceptable to those whom you represent, and receive for yourselves jointly and individually, the assurances of my profound respect. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

JOHN TYLER.

MOST DISTRESSING EVENT.

FROM THE DUMFRIES COURIER.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Craigie to his brother, detailing the circumstances of the death of Lieut. Bryce McMurdo, of the Company's Horse Artillery, by a tiger, near Jaulnah, Presidency of Madras:

"I have now to relate one of the most tragic tales you perhaps ever heard or read of. You must know that the neighboring country is much infested with tigers, which are very destructive to the cattle of the poor villagers, who always bring in intelligence of them, with entreaties that the gentlemen will go out and kill them. Now, though this species of sport on foot has always been, and justly, considered extremely hazardous, it has been a common practice here for some time. On Saturday last three of us started in quest of a royal tiger, which had that morning killed a bullock near a village eight or nine miles from Jaulnah. The party consisted of Lieut. Brett 31st regiment, myself, and the unfortunate subject of the following most melancholy tale, poor young Bryce McMurdo, of our horse artillery, a son of the late Colonel A. McMurdo, of Dumfriesshire, and nephew of Colonel Bryce McMurdo. On reaching the village we were told by the head man that three tigers had been seen in a valley two miles beyond, and that his people were watching them from the neighboring hill. Delighted with the prospect of such glorious sport, we proceeded to the scene of action in high spirits. On reaching the place, the spot where they last had been seen was pointed out to us, and with hearts beating high with anxiety we approached. We immediately found two of the monsters, but they did not wait our attack; one, however, was wounded by McMurdo as it went off—we pursued it, and, after hunting about for some time, it was at length found and killed. We immediately went in search of the other, which had been seen to creep into a clump of bushes by the villagers on the height. After beating round the bushes once or twice, it sprung out with a hideous roar; poor McMurdo fired, but without effect. We, however, saw it enter another clump of bushes two or three hundred yards distant, and followed it up without delay. We found that the clump ran along a small ravine, three or four feet deep, for about 20 or 30 yards. We stood close to the bushes for some minutes, while my friend re-loaded his gun. Observing some fresh foot prints in the ravine, I remarked that I thought the tiger had gone down. I descended to examine them more minutely, Brett at the same time moving round the bushes. I was in the act of stooping to look at the prints, when I heard a tremendous roar close to me, and, starting up, I saw poor McMurdo in the jaws of the monster! I was so near that I could have touched him with the muzzle of my gun. I instantly discharged both barrels, each of which, as I afterwards found, inflicted a mortal wound; the brute, however, did not relinquish its hold, but rolled, with our unfortunate friend, into the ravine where I was standing, and I was obliged to spring upon the opposite bank. Brett, attracted by my shots, rushed to the spot and fired, but still the monster held. The horrid scene baffles all description, and will haunt me to my dying day. We hurled down a large stone; and at last the tiger walked a few yards, and lay down. My servant, who behaved remarkable well, joined me by this time with powder and ball, and I steped benind a bush to load. While doing so I heared poor McMurdo express his fear that the monster would return. Almost frantic I rushed foward, and saw the hideous brute raised on her legs, with her dreadful eyes glaring upon him again, and only about three yards off. A shot from my gun brought it on its side, and one or two more put an end to it. We found the unhappy young fellow much torn, especially about the limbs; his left thigh and leg were dreadfully crushed. Brett galloped off for medical aid, which, however, alas! arrived too late, our unfortunate companion having expired in my arms about half an hour before. He lived as far as I could judge, about two hours, (for I had no watch;) he spoke to me as cooly and calmly as if nothing had happened, and said he feared amputation would be necessary, but did not appear to apprehend a fatal termination to the accident. I despaired, at first, but seeing his composure, began to hope, and was inexpressibly shocked when he expired—to all appearance without pain. I thought he had fainted, as the effusion of blood, before I bandaged the wounds, was very great. I have been in many trying scenes, but any thing equal to what I have attempted to relate falls to the lot of few men to witness. I have little room to speak of the poor young man's noble qualities. He was a most promising officer; and it may be said of him that he had never known fear. He was, in truth, as bold in spirit as he was generous in disposition. This mournful story must close my letter."

Marying Daughters.—The Spaniards say, "at eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; at thirty to anybody that will take her."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

APRIL 25, 1831.

When will the divisions in the republican ranks be closed, and the party closely united again under the same banner? Why will they squabble and fall into variance when their most deadly and envenomed foe is at their backs ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment, when their dissentions have risen high? Which is the greater enemy to the success of the State Rights and Republican cause, the opposition of the consolidation party or the broils among the republicans? If they cannot agree among themselves, how can they rationally expect to suppress the dangers incident to the doctrines inculcated by the National Republicans? Is the party so weak and feeble that a detachment of our forces can put it to flight? Is it composed of a few obscure, uninformed individuals who have no weight in the councils of the Nation? Let us not rest under any such delusion. If the republican party cannot act in concert the "American System" will become the settled policy of the country. There is no hope of arresting its progress but through the harmony and concert of the republican party. Upon that party rests the safety and perpetuity of the Union. Our liberties never were in greater danger than at the present moment. Our free institutions are attacked in their most vital parts. All political equality is destroyed, and the industrious poor are made menials and laborers to heap up substance which is to be taken from them, and given to the Northern manufacturers who monopolize all the advantages of commerce. How are we to rid ourselves of this hateful tyranny and oppression but by the undivided voice of the people—by the free will and determination of the democrats of the land? Were exclusive privileges intended to be conferred upon any set of men by our fathers who framed the constitution? We should degrade their memories by such a supposition. How then are exclusive privileges enjoyed by the manufacturers of the North? By the will and decision of the National legislature. By what authority does the National legislature undertake to grant monopolies? By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the constitution? So they say. But how is the fact? Does the constitution recognize any such right in the legislative, executive or judicial bodies? Does the constitution make any invidious distinctions? Does the constitution declare that we are better than our neighbors, or our neighbours better than ourselves? Does the constitution permit any set of men to rob us of our substance for the Northern people to fatten and riot upon? None of these things are pretended, and yet we have said nothing which is not strictly true and which is not practised at this moment by the general government. They permit monopolies at the same time that they deny they have the power to do so. They make distinctions between the North and South in their legislation without pretending any authority for it. They exalt themselves above us, and yet will not dare to set up openly any superiority whatever. They legalise robbery by enacting laws to tax our property at excessive rates, which are not equal in their operation throughout the United States but do not pretend to be cloathed with any such authority. Of what value are our liberties? Of what use is the constitution, the guardian of our rights and the safe-guard of our independence? Can freemen, can democrats live under such unequal laws and oppressive regulations without making an effort to restore the government to its original purity? We may be called demagogues—alarmists and factionists when we say our liberties are in danger of being wrested from us. But we cannot be deterred from doing our duty. We will point to danger when we see it ready to fall upon the heads of our fellow-citizens and to wrest from them their most invaluable privileges. Our government is rapidly approximating towards consolidation, and, unless timely impeded, must destroy the Union, and with it our freedom and independence. This is no spectre—no creature of the imagination—it is truth—yes, it is harrowing truth. But we yet have hopes that the government of the country will be conducted, in time to come, upon the principles of the constitution.

The Editor of the Camden Journal is very facetious at our expense, and were he not such a pleasant, good-humored fellow we should be half inclined "to lash him across the shoulders" for awhile. This is not the first time that friend Daniels has made "fun" of us in his own way. We do not set ourselves up for proficients in composition—we have never aspired to the honor of critics, and it may be for this reason that we are more frequently misconstrued than our neighbours. Nothing was farther from our design than to intimate that because Mr. Van Buren was a native of New York, he must therefore be a traitor. We had this in view when we wrote the article to which the Editor of the Camden Journal takes exceptions, that is, that as New York had given birth to several traitors and had been the theatre for the carrying on several traitorious designs the people of the United States should be very cautious how they trusted such calculating, self-interested men, more especially when the individual to whom we had particular reference had been suspected of intrigue and corruption. We do not reason that because New York has in her bosom several traitors at present, that therefore all the rest of her citizens *must* necessarily be traitors. We should be sorry if our friends understood us to advance any such opinion. But we all know if we have been bit in a particular place by a snake, that we ought to be if we are not, very cautious how we trust ourselves upon that spot again. So we conclude, and we think very reasonably, that as New York has given birth to several traitors, and has been the stage for several others to carry on their treacherous designs, the people of the United States should not heedlessly promote any individual from that State, unless his character be "above suspicion." We do not think these views exceptionable, and we hope the Editor of the Camden Journal will do us the justice to say that this idea is not so very "furious and disagreeable." We stand corrected by the Editor of the Journal as to the birth spot of Arnold. We had hitherto rested in the belief that he was a native of the Western part of New York. It was in that state, tho,' that he sold the Father of his country and would have sacrificed her liberties forever to gratify his avaricious temper.

Our friend of the Camden Journal thinks we have undertaken an uphill business when we advocate the necessity of the re-election of General Jackson, and at the same time approve the course of the Telegraph. It may be so—but this we think—that we can do it with a clear conscience. In our opinion the President has not a better friend than the Telegraph. He does not blindly approve every act of the administration whether right or wrong, but ventures like a trusty and honest counsellor to speak out his opinions boldly when they conflict with those of the President. Would the Editor of the Journal, whom we think we justly appreciate as a sensible man and an honest politician, have the Telegraph sustain the administration in a violation of the constitution? Can it be possible that he would pursue such a course were he the organ of the administration? We venture to say for him he would not. How then is the Telegraph opposed to the present administration? Not surely because he would not unite with a disgraced and unprincipled coalition in decrying and hunting down an innocent and persecuted man—for such we believe Mr. Calhoun to be. Genl. Green is an honest politician of the democratic republican school. He professes his willingness and has several times avowed his fixed purpose to support the present administration so long as its principles tally with his own and to advocate the re-election of General Jackson. We must confess that the Editor of the Telegraph has very few inducements, apart from consistency, to lend his efforts to support the present administration. The party in the interest of Mr. Van Buren have represented him as the most inveterate and determined foe of General Jackson and have used every artifice to curtail the patronage and influence of his paper. All the public printing which could be taken from him has been transferred to the Globe to further the ambitious views of the Secretary of State. Laying aside all prejudice from his bosom and discarding his hostility to the nullifyers, can the Editor of the Camden Journal in the sincerity of his heart acknowledge the propriety of this step of the wily Secretary? We are very sure that he has come to the self-same conclusion that we have and that there is more of self-interest in the designs and movements of the Secretary of State than love and respect for the Hero of New Orleans. The Telegraph cannot be awed by the threats of Mr. Van Buren's organ, but will pursue its course of disinterested devotion to the constitution and the best interests of the country without stopping to calculate the consequences.

It is idle and preposterous to suppose that Mr. Calhoun will oppose the present administration, and set up for himself. Mr. Calhoun has too much sagacity not to foresee the consequences of such a step. He would be digging his own political grave to make a movement of the kind, however eager he may be to be chosen President of the United States. Mr. Calhoun's support of General Jackson was not personal but political. If he and the President have had a variance, their political principles are still the same, and were General Jackson ten times as hostile to Mr. Calhoun as he really is still would Mr. Calhoun feel himself bound to support his administration so long as it travelled in its republican course. Of this we are well assured that it is not Mr. Calhoun's desire to set up against General Jackson, whatever may be the design of his friends. Let the friends of the present administration give their support to General Jackson regardless of the unfounded assertions of partizan Editors who would sacrifice the dearest interests of their country to advance their sordid and selfish ambition. Mr. Calhoun cannot oppose the present administration. It is preposterous to cherish any such supposition.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Anson Bar, called for the purpose of paying their tribute of respect to the memory of the late HUGH MERNAN, Esq. who died in St. Augustine on the 16th ult: Jno. Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, John A. McRae, Esq. appointed Secretary, and John Beard, Walter F. Leak, George C. Rendenhall and William P. Strange, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting—who reported as follows:

HUGH MERNAN, to whose memory we have met to pay the tribute of our respect and friendship, was a native of Ireland. With a soul ennobled by the finest feelings of human nature, and a mind spurning the intolerance which repressed the energies of the proscribed portion of his countrymen, he bid adieu, in his youth, to the green fields of his beautiful but "sad and forsaken Erin," and came to enjoy in America the reality of that rational liberty whose visions had been the delight of his early years.

He brought with him no revenue but a good education and a good name; but these, with the aid of a polite address and scrupulously correct deportment, soon procured for him many valuable friends. He studied law in Virginia and for a short time practised there; but in order to enjoy the society of an affectionate brother, his only near kinsman in America, he came, in the fall of 1825, to North-Carolina, and, after a temporary residence in Salisbury, settled in Charlotte. He pursued his profession with unremitted fidelity, perseverance and ardour, until the fall of 1830, when, being suddenly and violently attacked by a disease of the lungs, he repaired to Florida with the hope that the kinder skies of the South would restore him to health and usefulness. For a while he seemed to be speedily recovering, and his friends hailed the return of Spring as the season which was to restore him to their society. But alas! how fallacious was their hope! Scarcely had it bloomed, when it was blasted by the chilling tidings of his death.

HUGH MERNAN was possessed of a good understanding, well improved by reading, observation and reflection; he had a fine taste, a sound judgment, inflexible moral principles, much energy of character, and an exalted estimate of the dignity and utility of his profession—qualifications which, combined with the virtues of the heart and much suavity of manner, must have ensured to him success. In private life, he was courteous, affable, gentle, candid, liberal and generous; never wantonly inflicting pain upon the feelings of others, and never hastily taking offence where it was not clearly premeditated. Such was the lamented object who, by an inscrutable dispensation of a wise providence, has been snatched from the world at the moment when his friends began to exult at the full developement of his mental faculties, and when his own bright hopes were about to be realized. Deeply affected by the premature death of our friend.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of his virtues among the choicest recollections of our lives.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence accompanying these proceedings, be sent to the brother of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and be sent for publication to the Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte papers. JNO GILES, *Chairman*.
JOHN MCRAE, *Secretary*.
Wadesborough, April 13*th*, 1831.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. P. A. RUSSELL informs her friends and the public that she has opened a School in the Town of Salisbury for the reception of young Ladies, and little Children to whose elementary Education, particular attention will be paid.

Mrs. Russell engages to Parents and Guardians that no attention on her part shall be wanting to promote the improvement of those placed under her care, and that strict regard shall be paid to their habits and moral deportment, hoping by her assiduity and care to merit a share of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on institutions of the same kind in this place. She expects after the end of the present Session to be assisted by her Daughter, Miss Susan Russell.

TERMS OF TUITION.

All the various, Literary and Ornamental Branches usually taught in Schools, $5.00 per quarter.

Music $15.00 per Session, less time at same rate.

Mrs. Russell being a perfect stranger in this part of the country, refers to the following Gentlemen, many of whom she has testimonials of in her possession, John Gray Blunt and Thomas Trotter, of Washington, N. C. Thomas McNair, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of Newbern, Weeks Parks, of Edgecomb, Robert Sinnear, of Pitt county, Col. Andrew Joiner, Thomas Bargess, Edward Freeman and Hon. Judge Daniels, of Halifax, Doct. Murder, of Suffolk, Virginia, Hon. Judge Daniels and M. Bradfield, of Linchburg, Doct. Waller, of Richmond, John Wade, James Wade, H. Wade, William Anderson, Doct. Kent, William Kyle and M. Montague, Christiansburgh, Virginia, Isaac Popkin, of Gates county, N. C. Saml. Harrell, of Gates county and Rev'd. M. Holmes, of Edenton, N. C. P. A. RUSSELL.
Salisbury, N. C. 19*th April*. 1831. 4t71

Thomas S. B. Craven,
SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas S. B. Craven as a

SURGEON DENTIST,

and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH. *January* 1, 1831.]
J. WILLIAMS TRENT, *Member of the House of Commons*.
CLEMENT MARSHALL, *Member of the House of Commons*.
J. WHITE, *Member of the House of Commons*, from Anson County.
RO. MARTIN, of Rockingham.
ROBT. MCALPEE, of Rutherford County.
JNO. H. WHEELER, *Member of the House of Commons*.
JACOB HARE, of Hertford, *Member of the Senate*.
B. T. SIMMONS, *Member of the House of Commons*, from Currituck County.
WM. SELBY, *Member of the Senate*, from Hyde County.
FOSTER JARVIS, *Member of the House of Commons*.
J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.
Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel.
Salisbury, April 23*d*, 1831. 68tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*.
JAMES I. LONG,
R. W. LONG,
THOMAS MULL, *Jr.*
April 23, 1831. 6mt92
N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY, N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68tf
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. MCADAMS, *Ex'trx*.
Camden April 16. 3t75

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.
M. J. McA.

Committed

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 9th April, 1831 a Negro boy about 14 years of age, dark complected and well formed, speaks polite, and from his dialect it is evident he was raised in the lower part of South Carolina, he calls himself *Adam* and says he belongs to John Murphy, that he was kidnapped by a negro fellow from his master's plantation, and after several days effected his escape. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. 3t70
JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailer*.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy *GOODS*, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 3mt79
April 16*th*. 1831.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.
JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent*.
Salisbury, March 8*th*, 1831. 62tf
N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.
Feb. 17*th*, 1831, 59tf.

NEW YORK, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Stock & Cloth CLOAK Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 181 Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 139, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern & Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, &c. many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine the Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase for sale by F. J. CONANT.
No. 131, *Pearl St. New York*.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12:79
New York, April 16*th*, 1831.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.
April 1*st*, 1831. 65tf

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf.

COWAN & HAGUE,
TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.
Concord, Feb. 11*th*, 1831. 58tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 10*th*. 4t71
☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Poetry.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

FEMALE RECONCILIATION.

Why did I leave her then in anger?
Resentment never touched her heart—
Pure sgittal[illegible] sorrow—languor—
And I, a wretch! could thus depart!
Now she's in tears—her heart is broken?
And she will sigh—"he loves me not!
He left me [illegible] a frown—and token
That mine will be my lot!"
Have I such [illegible]pitiless pangs inflicted
On a fond heart that loves me so?
Have I on that sweet face depicted
The pale portraiture of woe?
I cannot [illegible]look the thought! 'tis horror!
No—I'll fly and give her peace—
Kiss from her cheek the tear of sorrow,
And [illegible]ase its agonies to cease.
Emma! come! your own Fitzharden—
Ere look up! I love you still!
Nay, on my knees I beg your pardon—
Will you forgive me—or you kill!
Stars! she smiles! that lip of ruby
Gently, tenderly reprove—
[illegible] your business, silly booby!
Ah! what fools are men in love!"

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, April 1st, 1831.

[illegible]dred Allen	Ross Justice 2
[illegible] Allen	John Johnston
[illegible]m Allen	William Josey
[illegible]. Burckhead 2	Achillis Jeffress
[illegible]n B. Bird	Rev. Wm. G. H. Jone
[illegible]phen Bailey	Ralph Kesler
[illegible]chael Brown	David Knup
[illegible]niel Biles	James Keeth
[illegible]uis Bealer	Charles F. Lippard
[illegible]eirs of	Henry Lippard
[illegible]lu Brundley	George Lingle
Joseph Baringer	Eleanor Leach
William Barber	Mathew B. Locke 2
Mr. Dunbodie	Pulton Lodge 4
Duncan Campbell	Berry Mason
George Caughanour	Frederick Miller
Call Campbell	John Mathewson
Mary Cupie	Diberah Mason
Phillip Cope	Robt. H. Moody
Rev. Briton Caper	Felix McCruan
David Caughanour	George Miller
Thomas Craige	Tobias Miller
John Carlton or Thos. Christopher	Moses Owens
	Phillips Owens
James Daws	Priscilla Peeler 2
Benj. F. Duncan	William Plaster
Pord Dyjurnett	Jacob Pool
Clement Dismukes	N. H. Rountree
Samuel Davidson	Dr. G. A. Rose
Mary Dent	Robert Reynolds
Abraham Eary	Charles E. Rothe
Mary S. Edwards	Louis Robling
Charles Fraley	Henry F. Robinson
John Freeman	Charles A. Savage
Herman Fisher	J. Stickeny 3
A. E. Foster or Hy. Ellis	William P. Stockdon
	Catharine Smoot
John Goode	Saml. Smith
Henry Goodman	Jacob Stirewalt
Francis Gibson	John Smithcel
Charles J. Gee	Benton Starke
John C. Gorvon	Catharine J. Smith
William Gray	George R. Swink
Leonard Garver 3	Rebeca Smith
Joseph Grangue 2	Elija Smallwood
Christian Gregory	Gerherd Sholenburger
Orlando Hurd 4	Adam Troutman
Thomas Huger	Elizabeth Travis
Andrew Holtsouser 2	Thomas Todd
Ansaline S. Howard	Saml. D. Tompkins
John Hartman	Wm. E. Troy
Daniel Huff	R. A. Torrense, Es.
Wm. B. Hawkins 2	Daniel Verble
Thomas Hatcher	Fanny Winders
Jesse Holmes	Joseph Williams
Saml. Hughey	Charles Woolner
Henry Hill	Philip Yost.
Williamson Harriss	3t68

SAML. REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day April, 1831.

Wm. G. Beard	Alfred Peace
Henry Beaker	Absolem M. Potts
Richard Brinkby	Elizabeth Richard
Andrew Crause	John Rouch
John Calloway	Sarah Smoot
Eli Corrol	Susan Sears
Mitchel Davis	Eli Smith
Rachel Davis	Jacob Skim
Christian Disker	Lesi Sink
Barbara Easter	Michael Swaim
Daniel Evan	Peter Snider
George Fuson	Wm. Stout
Nancy Hall	Christian Stuckenger
Joseph Hoover	Daniel Sullivan
Christian Hepler	David Smith
Jonathan Haines	John Shaft
John Jones	John Simpson
Phillip Mock	Buckner Upchurch
Joseph Murphey	Hiram Ward
Wm. Garland	Wm. Wadsworth
John Livengood	Jonathan Ward
Barbara Livengood	Thomas Ward
Daniel Loflin	Elizabeth Weever
Richard Loflin	Francis Williams
Alexander Owen	Frederick Wolser
Frederick Peck	Burrel Wood

3t69 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Morganton N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Bouchelle John E.	London John
Bishap Edward C.	Martin James D.
Brown Wm.	McGinsey Dr. John P. W.
Barnes Soloman	
Baucum Ezekiel	McGinsey Col. Wm. 2
Craig Dr. Wm. J.	Poor Edwin
Conley Allen	Penland Elizabeth
Cashien, *Stage Driver*	Stickney Jeremiah
Davis Jas.	Stacy Rev'd. James
Duckworth John	Setser Adam Jr.
Elliott Thos. or	Whitney Sarah
Miller John	Watson Sarah
English Isaac	

3t68 B. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Jacob Arntz	Robert Mendenhall
Frederick Arntz	Wallace McDonald
Miles Abernathy 2	James McClung
Benj. Abernathy	Mary Perkins
John Bookout	John Pollard
John Beathe	Barney Peeler
Francis Baity	Joshua Powel
Capt. Beam 2	Jacob & J. Plunck
Henry Beanie 2	Jacob Plunck 2
David Bailey	Jacob Reinhardt
John Biles	D. Ramsour
Jacob Burns	Michael Rudasi
Mathias Barringer	George Reinhardt
Jeptha Clark	Henry Rudasil, sen.
Joseph Carpenter	John Reinhardt
Daniel Coonrad	Col. John Ramsour
Henry Cauble	John Roberts
John Cook	Adam Reep
Capt. Cline	Michael Reep
Elcaire P. Coulter	William Richards
Henry Den	Christopher Riser
David Den	Jesse Robinson
Sofiman or Frederick Deitz	Henry Rudasil
	John C. Smith
Peter Edleman	Lemuel Sanders
William Fulenwider	Arch Spray
Samuel Favel	George Seagle 2
John Goodson 2	Mr. Speagle
Jeremiah Goodson	Peter Stamey
Robert Goodson	Abraham Smith
Robert Givens	Daniel Seagle
Elizabeth Huggins	John Stines
Jacob Hovle or David Ramsour	Adam Seagle
	Mathew Stroup or Robert Wilson
Henr	
Michael Herman	Philip Shuford
Jacob Hass 2	W. Sullivan
David Henkel	Edward Sanders
Mary Hoffstuble	John Stamey
Oliver Holland	Peter Smith
David Huit	Peter Seapoch
Mr. Hynes	Baith. Thomson
James Hansel	Jacob Thornburg
Jacob Hoyle	Daniel Troutman
Eli Johnson	Margaret Vandike
Mr. Icard	Wilkins Wilman 2
Jacob Keener	Isaac West
Joseph Kiser	Conrad Weaver
Jacob Link	Mary Wilkson
George Lewis	Joseph Willis
Cheancy Law	Joseph Wilson
John Linch	Frederick Williams
John Lefever	James Witherspoon
John McGinnis	Lindsey C. Weaver
Gilbert Milligan	John Wacaster
Benjamin Miller	George Wacaster.
Elihu Moffit	3t68

CHARLES C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Henrietta Alexander	John Neel
Jacob Barringer	B. F. Oaks
Neamiah Bonham	Moses Orsburn
John Barringer	Nathan Philips 2
John Bain	Henry N. Pharr
Jacob Boston	Robert Pickins
D. H. Bryon 2	John Polk
John Clark	Mrs. Louisa Phifer
Thos. Carter 2	Nathaniel Pebworth
David Coulter	Wm. Parham
Jas. Davis	Mrs. Sarah Pharr
Miss Jane Dixon	Miss Ruth L. Reed
Wm. O. Fleming	Rev. John Roberson
John Furr	John Ridenhour
John Gibson	Danl. Russ
George A. Gray	Joseph W. Rogers
Wilson Goodnight	Danl. D. Ridenhour
Henry Goodman	Expearence Rendleman
Jacob Goodman	Aron Ridenhour
John C. Hayn	Thos. Rowland
Abraham Holtoman	Marcus E. Reese
Ross Justice	Miss Sarah Stirewalt 2
Valentine Kestler	Secretary of Stokes Lodge 3
John Long 2	
Jacob Leonard	Martin Stough
Wm. Lowden	Miss Nancy Stewart
John Liton	Jacob Stirewalt
Mathias Liticker	Hiram Smith
Thos. Motley 4	Peter Troutman
John McKenzie 2	George Tucker
George Medlin	Bryant D. Thomas
Catharine McRee 2	Isaac West
John Means	Joseph M. Welch
Abraham Misenhamer 2	Ishmael Williams
George Mcfairland	Edwin Williford
Miss Julia McKenzie	Dr. Alex. Wilson
John Neisler	3t68

D. STORKE, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Moses Alexander	John Morrison (Hatter)
William Averit	Abner McHenry
Jacob Bostian	James L. McRee
Elizabeth Ballard	Hugh L. McRee
Richard T Brumby	Murdock McKay
Newton Crawford	James Nicholson
Esq. Chambers	John Norwood
P. Caldwell	James Nichols
Thomas Chilley	Joseph Oliphant 2
Hubbard Causey 2	Daniel Plyler
Geo. F. Davidson 2	Robert Philips
Mrs. Neomi Ellis	William J. Philips
David Gray 2	Elkenah Palmiter
Robert S. Gracy 2	Norman Pittibone
Rev'd. D. Gould	Rev. William Quellan
Samuel T. Houston	Rev. William Richards
Miss Margaret Hart	John Reynolds
Mrs. Elizabeth Hart	Mrs. Nancy Reid
Mrs. —— Horton	Eli Ramsour
John Hall	Charles Shelton
Mathias Harkey	Joseph Scroggs
Maxwell Hall	John Stuart
Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson	William Stevenson
Mary King	David M. Stevenson
Henry B. Kelly	Rev. Mr. Talley
William King	Robert Vick
Mrs. Mary Long	Isham Welch 2
Daniel Lewis	Christian Weisner
Dyson Lovelace	William Warren
Zadoch Leach	David Waddle
Mount Moriah Lodge 2	Rev. Hugh Wilson
James F. Moore	Aaron Woolworth
John Mayhew	Thomas Woods
Joseph W. Murdock	Mrs. Margaret Watts.
3t68	W. KERR, *P. M.*

WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the ousiness, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56tf

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Store to Rent,

AND

Lands to Sell.

I WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more recently by myself; situated 2 miles from Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road. Attached to the place, is a comfortable dwelling house, good Barns, Cribs, a good well and well house, &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 48 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acres, about 100 acres of which is in good farming order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and William McJimsey's white house, containing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract of land and situated in as good a neighbourhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Beatie's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Roby, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighbourhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln county, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D. C. Foster in my absence. 6t70

W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, March 27, 1821.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter Sessions,

JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON *vs.* Daniel Ward, Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Guarnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or replevy to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 6t69

Test: JAMES ERWIN *c. c. c.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, 1831.

WM J. PARKS *vs.* David. C. Martin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second monday of May next then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT. *c. c. c.*
By F K ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHEY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of please and quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past patronage which he has received from an enlightened public, solicits its continuance and hopes by his attention to business to merit it. He has in his employ a number of first rate workmen and a good supply of plank and other materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in the above business on the shortest notice, with neatness and durability and on the most liberal terms. His shop is one door above Mr. Jones' Tavern where he would like to receive the commands of his customers and friends. WM R. HUGHES.

N B. One or two journeymen of steady habits wanted at the above business. W. R. H.

W R. HUGHES, also, continues to carry on the Windsor Chair making Business in all its various branches at his old stand. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of well made windsor chairs both GILTED and PAINTED which he will sell low for *Cash* or *Country produce.* 66tf

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 16th day of May next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the *Tax* due thereon for the years 1828, and 1829.

340 Acres given in by Joseph M. Connaughey for Bersey Locke.
115 Acres given in by Henry Verble,
64 do do do by Humphrey Linster,
100 do do do by James Townsley,
100 do do do by Joseph Agle,
105 do do do by Robert Huland,
106 do do do by Wm. Rainy,
212 do do do by Mathias Swisher,
113 do do do by Macoy Gillespie,
146 do do do by Wm Foster,
31 do do do by Eli Campbell,
100 do do do by John Dickey,
84 do do do by Samuel Luckey, Sen. for Armsted Luckey.
130 do do do by James Cowan Executor of John Cowan dec'd.

Sold by F. SLATER, *Shff.*
April 9th 1831. 6 71

Cotton Gin Making.

THE sub-criber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Rowan County Court, made at February Session 1831, I shall expose to public sale on Friday the 13th of May next at Mocksville, Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to the Estate of ——— Robinson, Dec. for the purpose of making distribution among his distributees. F. SLATER.
April 5th, 1831. 5t70
PRICE ADV. $1.50.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

EDW'D CRESS *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5. and Lot No. 10. adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others *vs.* Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendents are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successivly in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of montgomery at the Court House in Laurenceville on the first monday in september next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heared exparte.

Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, *c. m. c.*
PRICE ADV. $1.75. 6t68

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.
November 20th, 1830. 46tf

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my plantation near Cheraw, on the night of the 3d insant, a *black horse*, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, white hind feet, shod before, and shoes recently taken from his hind feet, is a pleasant saddle horse, and when moving holds his tail a little to the left side.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the rogue and the return of my horse. 3t68

K. C. DUBOSE.
March 30

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd. I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6t68

DANIEL HARRIS, *Adm'r.*
PRICE ADV. $1.75.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

DANIEL CLARY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY *vs.* Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3mt69 SAML. HENDERSON, *c. m. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, A. D. 1831.

ISAIAH COE *vs* Henry Sater: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6.69 JNO. WRIGHT *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*